AN ANALYSIS ON HATE SPEECHES THROUGHOUT THE HOAX NEWS ON SOCIAL MEDIA

SKRIPSI

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By

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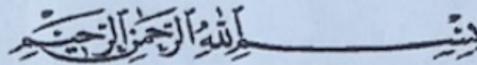
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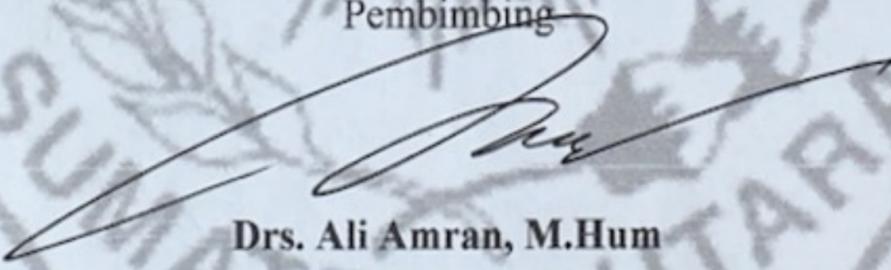
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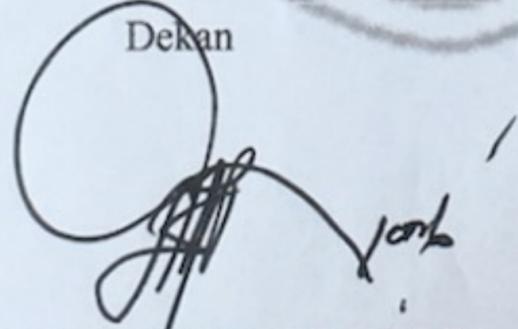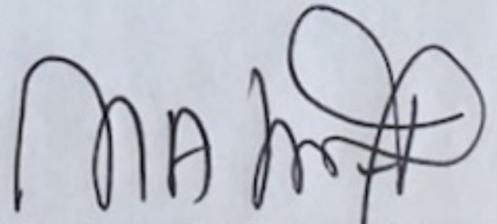
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ABSTRACT

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This study deals with an analysis on hate speeches throughout the hoax news on social media. User behavior in sosial media and hoax information are an interesting phenomenon today. Social media is the most effective medium in Hoax's acceptance and dissemination of information. Various backgrounds of user behavior becomes one of the factors that make it easier for them to disseminate information without going through the verification process. Research method uses a qualitative descriptive method with research object of civitas academic environment of President University. The results shows the behavior of social media users in responding Hoax information is quite diverse with a variety of user backgrounds. Users understand the Hoax information and impacts that arise after disseminating the information. The main reason the users spread the information Hoax is to influence the opinions/ attitudes of others. The other reason is to become a viral Social media users also understand that Hoax information can divide the nation. To inhibit the dissemination of hoax information, the role of government and parents is needed as well as the literacy/education of social media usage so that user behavior will be wise in responding to all information received.

Keywords   : hate speeches, hoax news, social media

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The researcher intended to fulfill one of requitments in accomplishing S-1 degree at at Faculty of Teacher's Training and Education University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Futhermore in finishing the researcher entitled **AN ANALYSIS ON HATE SPEECHES THROUGHOUT THE HOAX NEWS ON SOCIAL MEDIA,** the researcher faced a lot of difficulties and problems and without much help from the following people, it was impossible for her to finish it, so the researcher also would like to thank.

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Medan,   October 2018
The Researcher

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Hate speech is insulting or fighting words – those which by their very utterances inflict injury or tend to incite an immediate breach of the peace Supreme Court decision (Chaplinsky, 1942). Hate speech is an important field of language study in its own right and important for live up to that ideal that rights so the ideas can be challenged in learners of second language. It has the function to point or specify the perspective of a participant in an act of communication, someone conversation and to do the ideal ideas.

Hate speech used in writing aspects of communication whose interpretation depends on knowledge of the context in which the communication occurs discourse analysis study of the language meaning. Hate speech refers to the phenomenon where in comprehending the meaning of certain words and phrases in an utterance requires textual information and it has some relevance to analysis of hoax news.

A hoax news is related to usage of hate speech in it. Hate speech concern to interpretation of utterances. So in this case hate speech useful to indicate the perspective of participant in hoax news. Hoax is a falsehood deliberately fabricated to masquerade as the truth. It is distinguishable from errors in observation or judgment rumors, urban legends, pseudosciences, and April Fools'

Day events that are passed along in good faith by believers or as jokes. Much writer's used various words to express their feelings and thoughts in hoax news. Analyzing the hate speech in hoax news help us to know belongs to what genre the text is from hate speech used. We can also see how good the writers used the hate speech to make it more enticing and easy to comprehend in hoax news which is located in social media.

Social media is the collective of online communications channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration. Websites and applications dedicated to forums, microblogging, social networking, social bookmarking, social curation, and wikis are among the different types of social media. This technological aspect, specifically in the form of social media platforms, is important because social media have some characteristics which support radicalization processes. Empirical research (for example Wang et al., 2015) has shown that the rate of mobilization on Facebook is significantly higher than by using email communication. Additionally, instagram is also more effective for spreading ideologies and targeting potential supporters (Turner, 2013). Notably, political actions and organizational capability have become much easier for smaller groups due to social media (Copsey, 2003; Van Aelst & Walgrave, 2002; Cammaerts, 2012). Social media also provide space for the creation of a collective identity, sharing similar opinions and mutual solidarity for a certain view of the world (della Porta & Mosca, 2006). At the same time these media offer radical members of society the opportunity to find like-minded individuals and the subsequent discovery that their viewpoint is

shared can be a big step in personal radicalization (Post, 2005). Getting back to the research, the researcher will analyze the social media network Facebook.

In reality readers are still confused to explain and even to determine what hate speech is and which one call hate speech. Sometimes the hoax news that contain hate speech cannot be understood directly and should be realized to avoid misunderstanding. When the readers reading to the hoax news text they also didn't know that hate speech can help them to indicate the problem of the text.

Therefore based on the explanation above the researcher would like to conduct the "An Analysis on Hate Speeches Throughout the Hoax News on Social Media". A deep understanding is regarded as an important information which is focused by most of the readers. This view has motivated the writer to study hate speeches. This research is expected to be useful for the readers or students of English Department to enrich their knowledge about hate speeches provide better and clearer understanding of hate speeches. Hopefully it can improve people knowledge especially in hate speeches.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The problems of this research were identified as follows.

1. Identifying the tensions of hate speeches throughout the hoax news on social media instagram.

2. Hate speeches realized throughout hoax news on social media instagram.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is discourse analysis and were limited in hate speech which are existed on instagram.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems were formulated as follows.

1. What tensions of hate speeches used on social media instagram?

2. How was the hate speech realized on social media instagram ?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were formulated as follows.

1. To find out the tensions of hate speeches used on social media especially on instagram.

2. To describe the hate speech realized on social media instagram.

F. The Significance of the Study

The findings of this study was expected to be useful for:

A. Theoretically:

1. The result of this study expected to contribute the development of hate speech theory.

B. Practically:

1. English Department Students especially who are studying linguistics to give some contribution to enlarge their understanding about hate speech.

2. Readers could get more information about hate speech especially those used in instagram.

3. For further researcher, this research would be useful as a references or resources in doing other research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Framework

The theoritical framework aimed at giving concepts apply in this research. These concepts lead to be better analysis of given theories because they help the researcher limit the scope of the problem. In this part, the researcher explain about all the theories used to strengthen the research. So that the reader understands and encourage them to read.

1. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is sometimes defined as the analysis of language 'beyond the sentence'. This contrasts with types of analysis more typical of modern linguistics, which are chiefly concerned with the study of grammar: the study of smaller bits of language, such as sounds (phonetics and phonology), parts of words (morphology), meaning (semantics), and the order of words in sentences (syntax). Discourse analysts study larger chunks of language as they flow together.

Some discourse analysts consider the larger discourse context in order to understand how it affects the meaning of the sentence. For example, Charles Fillmore points out that two sentences taken together as a single discourse can have meanings different from each one taken separately. To illustrate, he asks you to imagine two independent signs at a swimming

pool: "Please use the toilet, not the pool," says one. The other announces, "Pool for members only." If you regard each sign independently, they seem quite reasonable. But taking them together as a single discourse makes you go back and revise your interpretation of the first sentence after you've read the second (Prof.Amrin Saragih)

2. **Speech Fucntion**

Language serves a range of function. It is usually adjusted the speech to suit the social context of speech. The language we talk to a child may be different from the language we talk our customer or colleague though the purposes is the same. The different purposes of talk can also affect the form of language and the variety of ways. Why do we say the same thing in different ways ? the answers to the question basically imply the speech functions.

Creeper and Widdwson in raphael shalkie divides speech function into seven classifications. They are the referential, the expressive (or emotive), directive (or conative), phatic (contact), contextual, metalinguistic and poetic. In line with the three function, they explain more that the referential function relates to topic, the expressive to addresser, and the directive to addressee. Phatic or contact function refers to psychological link between addresser and sddressee. Contextual function often serves to give formal notice of a set of conditions which best to certain rights and impose certain obligations on the paticipants in the speech event. Metalinguistic function has the principal purpose of ensuring the addressee

to understand the meaning of a certain code used by the addresser . while poetic function serves a play upon words and sounds.

3. Definition of Hate Speech

The first point is what we mean by "speech". According to Samuel Walker, the word "speech" is generally used as convenient shorthand for all forms of communication, verbal and non-verbal. In addition to purely oral statements, the term commonly includes written or visual forms of expression that are specifically covered by the freedom of the press clause of the First Amendment, along with non-verbal forms of communicating such as parades, insignia, armbands, and picket lines.

4. Tensions of Hate Speech

Samuel Walker said the tensions of hate speech, can be grouped around four main tensions: definition, jurisdiction, comprehension, and intervention.

4.1 Definition

Hate speech is a broad and contested term. Multilateral treaties such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) have sought to define its contours. Multi-stakeholders processes (e.g. the Rabat Plan of Action) have been initiated to bring greater clarity and suggest mechanisms to identify hateful messages. And yet, hate

speech continues largely to be used in everyday discourse as a generic term, mixing concrete threats to individuals' and groups' security with cases in which people may be simply venting their anger against authority. Internet intermediaries – organizations that mediate online communication such as Facebook, Twitter, and Google – have advanced their own definitions of hate speech that bind users to a set of rules and allow companies to limit certain forms of expression. National and regional bodies have sought to promote understandings of the term that are more rooted in local traditions. Against this backdrop, the possibility of reaching a universally shared definition seems unlikely, a shared interest to avoid violence and protect human dignity has made debates on hate speech a moment for different stakeholders to come together in original ways and seek locally relevant solutions.

4.2 Jurisdiction

The Internet's speed and reach makes it difficult for governments to enforce national legislation in the virtual world. Issues around hate speech online bring into clear relief the emergence of private spaces for expression that serve a public function (e.g. Facebook, Twitter), and the challenges that these spaces pose for regulators. Despite initial resistance, and following public pressure, some of the companies owning these spaces have become more responsive towards tackling the problem of hate speech online, although they

have not (yet) been fully incorporated into global debates (e.g. the Rabat Plan of Action) about how to identify and respond to hate speech.

4.3 Comprehension

The character of hate speech online and its relation to offline speech and action are poorly understood. These topics are widely talked about – by politicians, activists and academics – but the debates tend to be removed from systematic empirical evidence. The character of perceived hate speech and its possible consequences has led to placing much emphasis on the solutions to the problem and on how they should be grounded in international human rights norms. Yet this very focus has also limited deeper attempts to understand the causes underlying the phenomenon and the dynamics through which certain types of content emerge, diffuse and lead – or not – to actual discrimination, hostility or violence. This study offers various examples of research aimed at mapping the emergence and diffusion of speech online, but also highlights the lack of studies examining the links between hate speech online and other social phenomena, ranging from access to education to rising inequalities.

4.4 Intervention

This study identifies a variety of methods that have been used to address specific and contextual problems. Important broader lessons emerge. First, the breadth of the term and the severity of potential harm represent an opportunity for dialogue about definitions, monitoring and contextualisation. Second, the report examines how private companies seek to address instances of hate speech online by favouring user flagging, reporting, and counter-speaking, and how the architectures characterizing different social networking platforms may influence both the diffusion of and the responses to hate speech online. Third, this study shows that dedicated and specialised organizations are extremely important in coalescing individual responses, as well as in putting pressure on companies and public authorities to act. More importantly, different initiatives can complement each other. For example, Internet intermediaries have become increasingly responsive towards requests coming from individual users. However, because they have avoided publishing aggregate results that could offer a broader understanding of the phenomenon, civil society groups have sought to fill this gap, offering global reporting platforms that can collect users' reports. Meanwhile, educational initiatives have been launched to empower individuals so that they would more easily know what and how to report when they encounter cases of hate speech. As the study suggests, there are

peculiar elements to the issue of hate speech online that are likely to make it ineffective to focus on actions in isolation or carried out by only one actor. Concerted efforts are needed to adequately tackle this emerging phenomenon.

5   Definition of Hoax

A hoax occurs when a person or group of people purposefully make up a false story and pass it off as the truth(Chordy 2017). Hoaxes are different from simple misunderstandings or jokes because they are deliberate attempts to deceive others. Hoaxes are different from practical jokes and pranks, too. Rather than simple and harmless, hoaxes tend to be more complex and larger deceptions. Often the purpose of hoaxes is to trick or cheat others. The word "hoax" has been used since the late 1700s. It began as a shortened version of the verb *hocus*, which meant "to cheat" or "to impose upon." *Hocus* itself was a shortened version of the phrase *hocus pocus*, which was part of a gibberish phrase used by magicians to distract their audiences when performing sleight-of-hand magic tricks. Hoaxes can be created for a variety of reasons. While some people create hoaxes to try to defraud people, others create hoaxes to embarrass people (especially politicians), encourage social or political change by raising awareness of an issue, or promote a product by generating free marketing and advertising via the hoax.

If a hoax is created with a harmless purpose, such as to fool gullible people or to be funny, it's usually referred to by another name. For example, April Fools' Day jokes would usually not be considered hoaxes. One of the most famous hoaxes of all time is known as the "Piltdown Man" hoax. In 1912, scientists found fragments of a skull and jawbone in a gravel pit near Piltdown, England. For years, scientists believed these bone fragments were from a previously-unknown early human being. They believed the fragments proved the existence of the "missing link" between human beings and apes that would prove Charles Darwin's theory of evolution.

More than 40 years later, scientists discovered that the fragments were actually a complex deception. Rather than the remains of the "missing link," the fragments were actually pieces of a real human skull paired with the jaw of an orangutan and the teeth of a chimpanzee. To this day, no one knows who produced the fake remains or why they did so. The discovery of the hoax embarrassed many prominent scientists, who had believed the hoax and based further research on it for more than two decades

6 How Does Hoax Work?

According to the psychological view, there are two factors that can cause a person to tend to believe in the hoax. People are more likely to believe in hoaxes if the information matches their opinions or attitudes

(Respati, 2017). For example if a flat-earth person gets an article that discusses various conspiracy theories about satellite images then instinctively the person will be easy to believe because it supports the flat earth theory that he believes. Naturally positive feelings will arise in a person if his opinions or beliefs get affirmations that tend not to care whether the information he receives is true and even easy for them to redistribute the information. This can be worsened if the hoax proponent has inadequate knowledge in using the internet to seek more information or simply to check and review facts.

There are four modes of information discovery through internet, including:

1. Undirected viewing

    In undirected viewing, a person searches for information without knowing certain information in his mind. The overall objective is to seek information as widely as possible from various sources of information used, and the information obtained is then filtered according to his wishes.

2. Conditioned viewing

    In conditioned viewing, someone already knows what to look for, already know the topic of information is clear, Search information has started to directional.

3. Informal search

Informal search mode, someone has knowledge of the topic to be searched. So the search for information through the internet only to increase knowledge and understanding of the topic. In this type of information seekers already know the limitations of the extent to which a person will perform a search. But in this search, one limits the effort and time that it uses because basically, the search done only aims to determine the action or response to its needs.

4. Formal search

In the formal search, a person prepares time and effort to search for specific information or topics specifically in accordance with his needs. This search is formal because it is done by using certain methods. The purpose of the search is to obtain detailed information in order to obtain a solution or a decision of a problem at hand (Choo, Detlor, & Turnbull, 1999).

7 Definition of Social Media

According to Heidi Cohenm, social media is a computer-based technology that facilitates the sharing of ideas and information, and the building of virtual networks. By design, social media is internet-based and offers users easy electronic communication of personal information and other content, such as videos and photos. Users engage with social media via computer, tablet or smartphone via web-based software or web application,

often utilizing it for messaging.Social media originated as a tool that people used to interact with friends and family but was later adopted by businesses that wanted to take advantage of a popular new communication method to reach out to customers. The power of social media is the ability to connect and share information with anyone on earth (or multitudes of people) as long as they also use social media.

Here are some prominent examples of social media:

1. Facebook is a popular free social networking website that allows registered users to create profiles, upload photos and video, send messages and keep in touch with friends, family and colleagues. According to statistics from the Nielsen Group, Internet users within the United States spend more time on Facebook than any other website.

2. Twitter is a free microblogging service that allows registered members to broadcast short posts called tweets. Twitter members can broadcast tweets and follow other users' tweets by using multiple platforms and devices.

3. Instagram is a mobile, desktop, and Internet-basedphoto-sharing application and service that allows users to share pictures and videos either publicly, or privately to pre-approved followers. It was created by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger, and launched in October 2010 as a free mobile app exclusively for the iOSoperating system. A version for Android devices was released two years later, in April 2012, followed by a feature-limited website interface in November 2012, and apps for Windows 10

Mobile and Windows 10 in April 2016 and October 2016 respectively. It is owned by Facebook.

Social media rumors have been around as long as the Internet and hoaxes have spread from email to chat rooms and networking sites. With this quirk of social networking space, we can learn a lot from the mistakes of others. It's only takes a second to click that share button but how do you know what you are reading and sharing is true? If you're sharing a post that seems highly suspicious without at least checking Snopes.com or googleing it, you're doing a disservice to your followers and yourself.

8   The Role of Government in Hoax News

The government's attitude in the phenomenon of hoax news is presented in several articles ready to be applied to the disseminators of this scam, among others, the Criminal Code, Law No.11 of 2008 on Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE), Law No.40 of 2008 on the Elimination of Discrimination Race and Ethnicity. Not only that, hoax news spreaders can also enter the article related to hatred and that is already in the Criminal Code and other laws outside the Criminal Code.

From the law made by the government, the greater the number of hoax spreaders is not directly proportional to the number of trials that should also be large. By still not being able to ensnare some of the hoaxes, it is unfortunate that the government is only doing blocking of hoax sites. While the hoax maker can still continue to produce and compare the space.

In fighting the hoax and preventing the widespread negative impact of hoaxes, the government basically has an adequate legal umbrella. Article 28 paragraphs 1 and 2 of Law no. 11 of 2008 on ITE, Articles 14 and 15 of Law no. 1 year 1946, Article 311 and 378 of the Criminal Code, and Law no. 40 of 2008 on the Elimination of Race and Ethnic Discrimination are some legal products that can be used to combat the spread of hoaxes. In addition to legal products, the government is also re-launching the discourse of the formation of the National Siber Agency that can be the front guard in the fight against the misleading information dissemination, in addition to utilizing Internetsehat and Trust + Positive programs that have been running the function of censorship and blocking sites or websites that are suspected to have negative material which is contrary to Indonesian law.

Some time ago also raised the idea of issuing QR Code in every journalistic product (news and articles) that can be used to identify the validity of an information. The QR Code included in each post will contain information on news sources, authors, and media companies that publish the text so that a post can be tracked upstream.

In addition to re-honing the various educational programs that play a role in instilling character, from the aspect of government education can actually fight hoax by increasing reading interest, based on the study of "Most Littered Nation in the World" conducted by Central Connecticut State Univesity, 60 out of 61 countries about reading interest (Gewati,

2016). This is considered dangerous because it is combined with the fact that Indonesia is a country with the highest social networking activity in Asia, which means it is very easy for Indonesians to disseminate hoax information without delving deeper into the information it disseminates.

9   The Role of Media and Society

The growing number of hoaxes in the community has also encouraged some parties to start fighting the spread of hoaxes. Since 2016, Facebook began to introduce features that allow an article link that is shared through Facebook will be marked Dispute (opposed) for articles that allegedly disseminate information that can be doubted the truth.

10 News Prevention Hoax

Media literacy is a perspective that can be used when dealing with media in order to interpret a message delivered by the news maker. People tend to build a perspective through the structures of knowledge already constructed in the ability to use information (Pooter, 2011). Also in another sense is the ability to evaluate and communicate information in various formats including written or unwritten.

Media literacy is a useful set of skills in the process of accessing, analyzing, evaluating, and creating messages in a variety of forms. Media literacy is used as an exploratory instructional model so that individuals can more critically respond to what they see, hear, and read.

11 Healthy and Safe Internet Program

The emergence of media literacy movement, especially healthy internet is one manifestation of public awareness of the bad impact of internet media. The development of the internet in addition to giving a positive impact on human life also has a negative impact. Some of these negative effects include reducing the level of privacy of individuals, can increase the tendency of potential criminals, can lead to overload of information, and much more (Sholihuddin, n.d.).

The goal of a healthy internet movement is to provide education to Internet users to analyze the messages conveyed, to consider the commercial and political purposes behind images or messages on the internet and to examine who is responsible for the implied message. Therefore, for a healthy internet movement can run optimally then it is necessary to surf the internet one of them is ethical education berinternet. Internet education is more on learning about internet internet ethics, not through media teaching. Internet ethics education aims to develop both critical understanding and active participation, so that young people as consumers of internet media have the ability to make make interpretations and assessments based on information obtained. In addition young people are able to become an internet media producer in his own way to become a powerful participant in his community (Setiawan, 2012).

12 Freedom of Speech

The widespread spread of false news that is associated with ethics on the internet is the misuse of freedom of speech. Freedom of speech is derived from countries that have a liberal tradition that blames when someone has a limit in expressing opinions and have the function of each individual in the community can express opinions, blame someone, praise someone etc. as free as a community (Floridi, 2010). With the development of social media that can cross between countries and continents, each culture and tradition will not play a role in terms of limiting the dissemination of this information. Starting from the biasnya culture, the right of Freedom of Speech is often misunderstood and misused to create a hoax news that aims indeed to create a sensation on the social media or indeed deliberately so that internet users can stop at the website of the hoax newsmaker to reap the benefits of the number of visitors who many on his website.

B. Relevant of The Studies

This study is not the only one that analyzes the analysis on hate speeches throughout the hoax news on social media. previously there are researchers who research on the same topic named Nita Rosmiati (2017) her study is entitled AnalisisWacanaBerita Hoax Pada Media Sosial Studi Analisis Wacana "Aksi Massa Warga Amerika Tuntut Pembubaran FPI" di *Facebook*.Universitas Pasundan Bandung Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Jurusan Ilmu Komunikasi.

This study is not the only one that analyzes the analysis on hate speeches throughout the hoax news on social media. Previou sly there are researchers who research on the same topic named Dedi Rianto Rahadi (2017) his study is entitled Perilaku Pengguna dan Informasi *Hoax* di Media Sosial. Universitas Merdeka Malang Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Jurusan Manajemen.

The purposes of research on hoax news discourse analysis on social media are as follows: 1. To know the use of vocabulary in hoax news text in social media. 2. To analyze the use of grammar in hoax news text in social media. 3.To know the construction of social relitas in hoax news text in social media.

The source of data was taken from Social Media, News on Internet, and News from Television. The research design applies qualitative method, with applies a semi structure interview.

C. Conceptual Framework

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┌─────────────────────────┐
│   DISCOURSE ANALYSIS    │
└─────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────┐
│      HATE SPEECH        │
└─────────────────────────┘
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┌────────────────────────────────────┐
│ FOUR MAINTENSION OFHATE SPEECH:     │
└────────────────────────────────────┘

   ┌──────────────┐
   │  DEFINITION  │
   └──────────────┘

   ┌──────────────┐                    ┌─────────────┐
   │ JURISDICTION │                    │   SOCIAL    │
   └──────────────┘                    │    MEDIA    │
                                       │  INSTAGRAM  │
   ┌──────────────┐                    └─────────────┘
   │COMPREHENSION │
   └──────────────┘

   ┌──────────────┐
   │ INTERVENTION │
   └──────────────┘
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┌─────────────────────────┐
│        ANALYSIS         │
└─────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────┐
│  HATE SPEECH REALIZED   │
└─────────────────────────┘
              │
              ▼
┌─────────────────────────┐
│       CONCLUSION        │
└─────────────────────────┘
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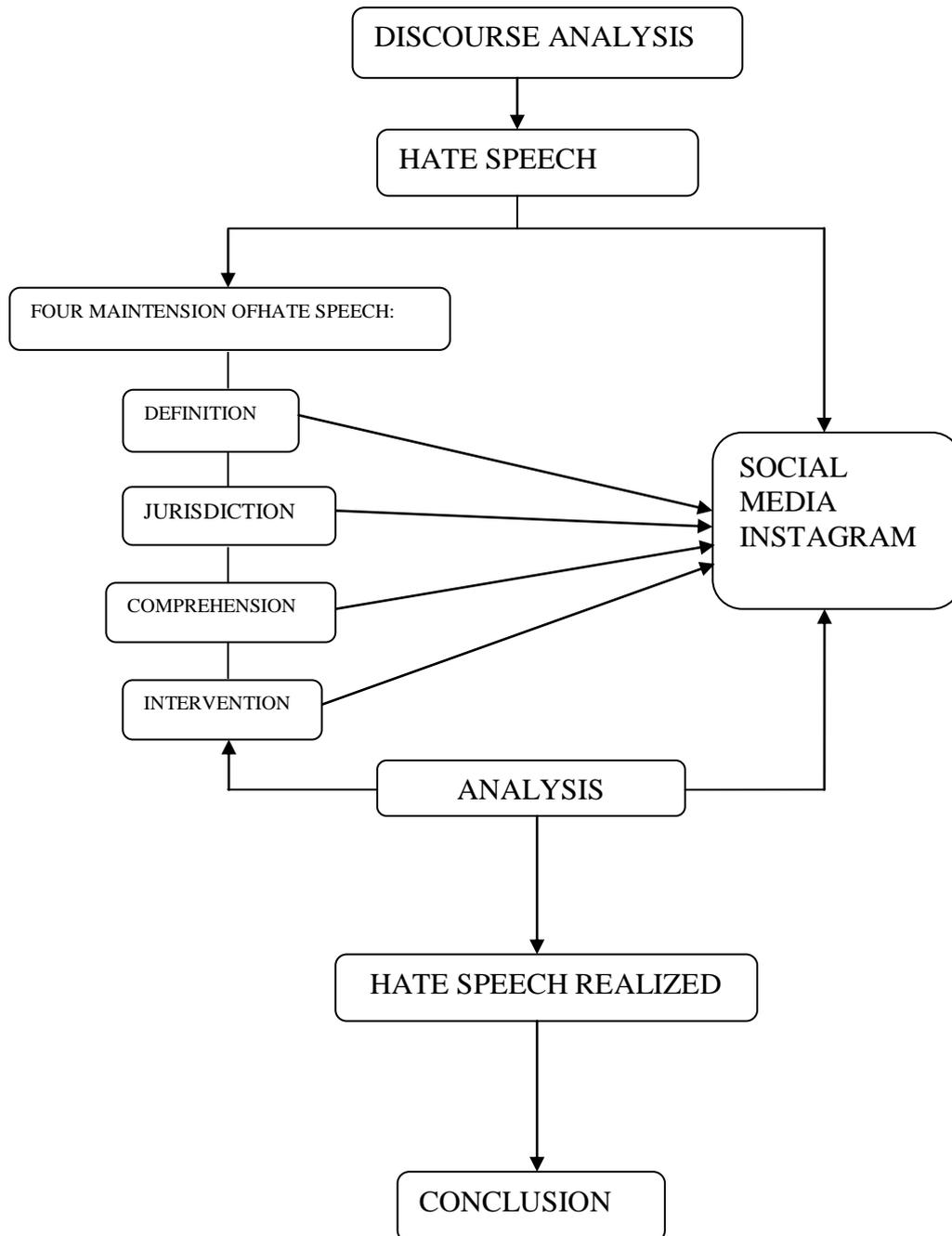
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Source of Data

The source of the data in this research taken from instagram quotes that downloaded from the internet. The data limited in the instagram quotes on 20th June 2018 only. There are 2 instagram quotes that analyzed in this research.

B. Research Design

This research conducted by using descriptive qualitative design with qualitative analysis. Creswell (2008) states, "Qualitative researcher is a type of educational research in which the researcher relies on the views of participants, asks broad, general question; collects data consisting largely of words (or text) from participants; describes and analyzes these words for theme; and conducts the inquiry in a subjective, biased manner".

C. Technique of Collecting Data

In the process of collecting the data, the researcher used some methods like observation and note taking. In this research, the researcher used Simak Bebas Libat (non-participant observation) (sudaryanto:1993) because the researcher do not involve directly in the news. Here are some steps in collecting the data:

1. Reading the instagram quotes
2. Searching instagram quotes in the internet

3. Screenshoot instagram quotes

4. Printing out the instagram quotes

5. Reading the whole instagram quotes to find out the hate speeches

6. Underlining it

D. Technicque of Analyzing Data

After getting the data, the researcher analyze the data by Cresswell as follows:

1. Organize and prepare the data for analysis.

2. Reading the whole instagram quotes from the data.

3. Underlining the hate speeches statement from Instagram;

4. Analyzing the hate speech realized on instagram.

5. Making conclusion after discussion.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

The data were derived and selected from Instagram quotes that downloaded from the internet. There were 2 Instagram quotes that analyzed in this research. The Instagram quotes were presented in Appendix. Four main tension of hate speech were analyzed in this research includeed definition, jurisdiction, comprehension, and intervention.

B. Data Analysis

Table 4.1 Data Collecting of quotes in Social Media

No	Quotes	Source
1.	Dukung LGBT Ridwan Kamil siap ditinggal Pemilih Religius pada PILKADA Jawa Barat	Instagram: reaksirakyat1
2.	Penjualan Organ tubuh, Satu Anak 5 Miliyar	Instagram : divisihumaspolri
3.	Tertipu hutang karangan bunga untuk Ahok 1,3 Miliyar	Instagram : lucky_florist
4.	Heboh, Eko Patriot saksi nikah siri Raffi Ahmad dan Ayu Tingting	Instagram: yoo_mira8

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed based on the theory of discourse analysis about speech function the data. The tensions of hate speech from instagram quotes. There are four tensions of hate speech, namely: definition, jurisdiction, comprehension, and intervention.

1. Definition

   Definition refers to concrete threats to individual's and group's security with cases in which people may be simply venting their anger against authority. In the first data: support LGBT, Ridwan Kamil is ready to be left by religious voters in the West Java election there was no definition found. Because in both of data was not clear explanation about concrete threats to individual.

   1.1 Jurisdiction

      In the law there is a law which states the distribution of hoax news, which reads: Law Number 11 of 2008 about Electronic Information and Transactions

      Article Number 28 (1) Every person intentionally and without rights spread false and misleading news that results in loss of consumers in Electronic Transactions.

      (2) Every person intentionally and without rights distributes information intended to incite a sense of hatred or hostility of certain individuals and / or groups of people based on ethnicity, religion, race and intergroup (SARA). Of anyone spreads the hoax news, the Constitution will be charged. in the news spread about Ridwan Kamil, it was to bring him down, so that the people would hate and not vote for him in the West Java election. then the spread of hoax news can be subject to sanctions.

1.2 Comprehension

Less understanding is one of the quick things about hoax news, because people don't want to understand where the news came from, like the news source. So that's why the public can easily trust a hoax news, because of their lack of understanding. One of them is the news itself, people are too easily influenced by news of this kind, they should be able to ascertain where the news first was. And Ridwan Kamil himself, has given his clarification that he has never supported a deviant community as reported. Because he also knew it was just a news to bring him down and the people believed the news to not choose him in the West Java election. according to him, that is the lack of understanding of the community in receiving or analyzing a news.

1.3 Intervention

In this intervention, Ridwan Kamil himself has made efforts to overcome, if things like this happen again. For example, marking, reporting, and how the architecture characterizes different social networking platforms can influence both diffusion and responses to news of scattered hoaxes. Ridwan Kamil himself, has his own initiative in dealing with hoax news that will discuss him again. They will find out more easily what and how to report when they face a hoax news case again.

2. Hate Speech Realizedzation

A term for speech that is intended to foster hatres against groups or individuals based on race, gender, sexual preference, religion, place of national original, or other improper classification. In general, hate speech relies on stereotypes about insular groups to try to influence hostile behavior towards that group. While intimidating hate speech does not always result in the commission of discriminatory violence, it can establish a rationale for attacking particular groups.

General of Hate Speech :

"Support LGBT, Ridwan Kamil is ready to be left by religious voters in the West Java election there was no definition found".

One of the news hate speech to bring down someone. namely the black campaign, because of the emergence of this news at the time when the election campaign took place.

C. Discussion

It is founded in Hoax all tensions of hate speech. They were person definition, jurisdiction, comprehension, and intervention.

1. In this research there are types of tension that can be known, and with the existence of this reasearch, people can better choose and determine a hate speech or hoax news spread on the internet, or social media. so that it is not easily influenced by the hoax news. so that there is no more news to drop an existing person or group.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, the conclusions are stated as the following:

1. A hoax is an outrageous, ingenious, dramatic, or sensational act of deception that captures the attention (and often the imagination) of the public. Great hoaxes, like the Great Moon Hoax of 1835 and the Cardiff Giant, manage to create a sense of mystery and astonishment. They force people to question their assumptions, to wonder what is real and what is not. Not so great hoaxes usually manage, at the very least, to be amusing. The worst kind of hoaxes can actually cause serious damage to people's lives and finances.

2. There are four tensions of hate speech, namely: definition, jurisdiction, comprehension, and intervention.

3. Hate speech realizedzation, for the readers a term for speech that is intended to foster hatred against groups or individuals based on race, gender, sexual preference, religion, place of national original, or other improper classification.

B. Suggestions

It is pay attention to and see the authenticity of the news first before spreading the news again. This is also suggested the readers do not easily belive in those hoax news..

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APPENDIX

1. A. The Original Hoax News

B. The Clarification News.

2. A. The Original Hoax News
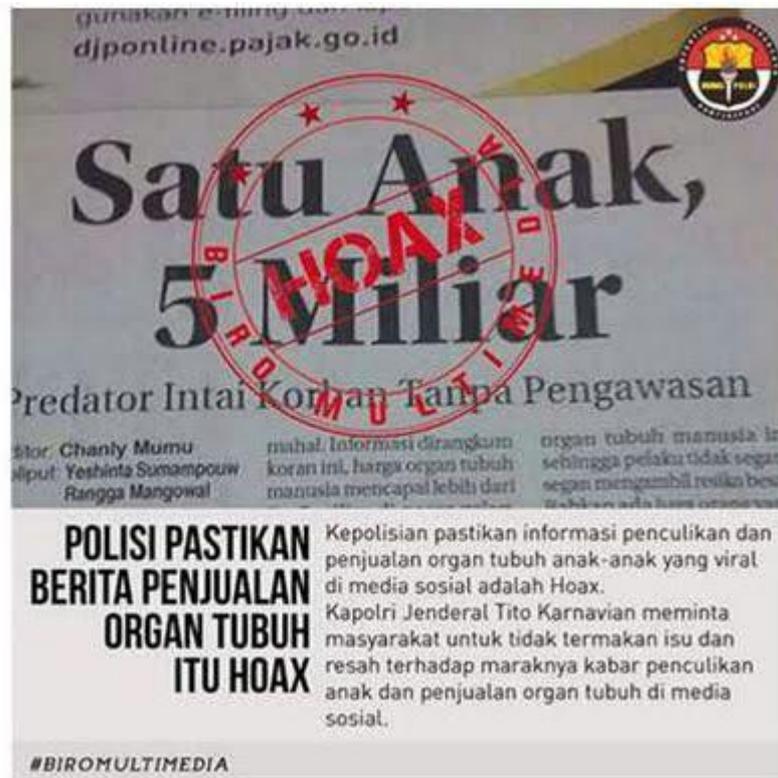
B. The Clarification News.

3. The Original Hoax News
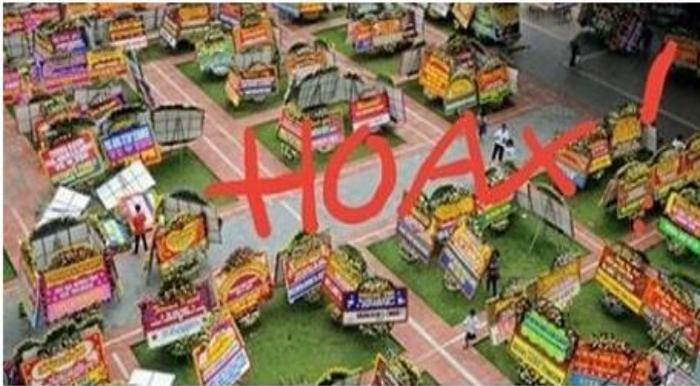
Tertipu Hutang Karangan Bunga Untuk Ahok 1,3 Miliar :
Pemilik Lucky Florist, Feriyanto (32) Mengaku Kecewa
Karangan Bunga Yang Dipesan Tapi Belum Dibayar Lunas,
Dia Menegaskan Akan Menempuh Jalur Hukum Tim Ahok
Yang Ditagih Hutang Malah Mengancam Keluarganya.

B. The Clarification News

lucky_florist   Ikuti

2,573 suka   1 hari

lucky_florist HOAX.!
thx all dukungannya.... berita ada sisi
positif ada sisi negatif... thz support nya
sampe toko kita jadi viral... sy perjelas
semua karangan ini sudah terbayarkan
LUNAS... dari pemesannya masing
masing dari daerah2 dan bahkan sampai
dari luar negeri... semua yg order ke
kami per orangan sekali lagi... bahkan
sampai orang tua pun dateng ke tempat
kami... salam hormat... Indonesia
Bersatu... Indonesia Damai...
@Luckyflorist

muat komentar lainnya

agungkurniawan12 Haha..

amiqfahmi Cc @marissahaque

calebramosnatanaelsihotang Contact
nya dong mas. Saya mau pesan "turut

4. A. The Original Hoax News

Heboh! Eko Patrio Saksi Nikah Siri Ayu Ting Ting-Raffi Ahmad

Tribun Timur   28 Apr. 2017 13:10

[f] [WhatsApp] [Twitter] [share]

♡ ◯ ◁   ⬚

29 suka

yoo_mira8 Bahkan seorang mas eko

B. The Clarification News

ekopatriosuper   **Follow**

7,098 likes   19h

ekopatriosuper Kebodohan apalagi yg dibuat orang ini...lebih bodoh lagi kalo ada yg mempercayai berita ini

load more comments

restupramudita Makannya suruh artisnya klarifikasi yg bener! Biar ga fitnah

isyqin_ @cacacicio ya berarti itu s3mua sama o y terima kasih tepuk tangannya🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏

pekha_ Wkwkk, orang2 indonesia semakin pinter nyebar berita hoax, bodohnya lagi buat orang2 yg gampang percaya #ngakakajadeh #numpangnyimak

octaviaozisaputri suruh klarifikasi makanya om, si ra sama at, biar orang2 disekitarnya mereka gak kena sial. termasuk om @ekopatriosuper sendiri. terimakasih #cumasaran#bukansokpinter#biaromeko

Log in to like or comment.   ○ ○ ○

Form : K – 1

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Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa	: Haida Nilfa Nainggolan
NPM	: 1402050248
Prog. Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif	: 129 SKS

IPK= 3,15

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
21/12/2018	An Analysis on Hate Speeches Throughout the Hoax News on Social Media	
	Improving Student Achievement in Reading Comprehension by Applying the Taba Model	
	An Analysis of Semiotic Icons on "Bear Brands" Commercial Advertisement	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 21 Desember 2017
Hormat Pemohon,

Haida Nilfa Nainggolan

Keterangan:
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

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N.P.M   : 1402050248
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

An Analysis on Hate Speeches Throughout
the Hoax News on Social Media

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum   *Acc*

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 21 Desember 2017
Hormat Pemohon,

Haida Nilfa Nainggolan

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 :   -   Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
                      -    Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
                      -    Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

===

Nomor   : 130 /II.3-AU /UMSU-02/F/2017
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : **Pengesahan Proyek Proposal**
                Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Bismillahirahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama Mahasiswa   : Haida Nilfa Nainggolan
NPM   : 1402050248
Program Studi   : Pend. Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi   : An Analysis on Hate Speeches Throughout
                       the Hoax News on Social Media

Pembimbing   : Drs. Ali Amran.,M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak sesuai dengan jangka waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : 28 **Desember 2018**

Medan, 09 Rab. Akhir   1439 H
28 Desember   2017 M

Wassalam
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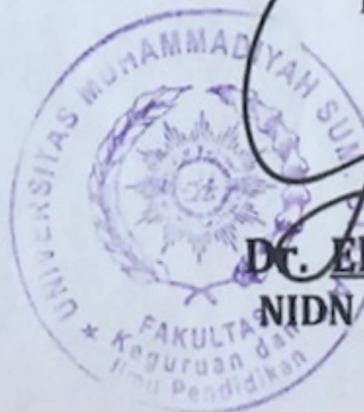
Dr. Elfrianto .,M.Pd.
NIDN 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (Empat) :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
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بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Haida Nilfa Nainggolan
N.P.M   : 1402050248
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal   : An Analysis on Hate Speeches Throughout the Hoax News on Social Media

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Kamis, tanggal 02, Bulan Agustus, Tahun 2018

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan,   Agustus 2018

Ketua,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ
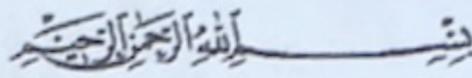
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Haida Nilfa Nainggolan

N.P.M   : 1402050248

Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   : An Analysis on Hate Speechs Throughout the Hoax News on Social Media

Pada hari Sabtu tanggal 11 bulan Maret tahun 2017 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan,   Agustus 2018

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum   **Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Haida Nilfa Nainggolan
N.P.M : 1402050248
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : An Analysis on Hate Speechs Throughout the Hoax News on Social Media

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan,   Agustus 2018
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

METERAI
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6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

Haida Nilfa Nainggolan

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Unggul, Cerdas & Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan
nomor dan tanggalnya

Nomor   : 2827 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2018   Medan, 09 Dzulhijjah 1439 H
Lamp   : ---   21 Agustus   2018 M
H a l   : Mohon Izin Riset

Kepada Yth. Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama   : Haida Nilfa Nainggolan
N P M   : 1402050248
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitia : *An Analysis on Hate Speeches Throughout the Hoax News on Social
                   Media*

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

                                                                    a.n. Dekan
                                                                    Wakil Dekan I
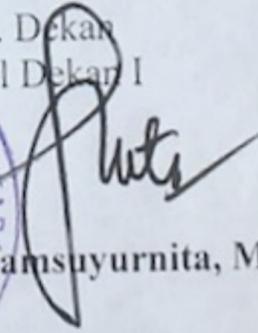
                                                          Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd

** Pertinggal **

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: 4912./KET/II.10-AU/UMSU-P/M/2018

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Pelaksana Tugas Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Haida Nilfa Nainggolan**
NPM	:	**1402050248**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"An Analysis On Hate Speeches Throughout The Hoax News On Social Media"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 25 Muharram 1440 H
06 Oktober 2018 M
Plt. Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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Perguruan Tinggi	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas	: Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap	: Haida Nilfa Nainggolan
N.P.M	: 1402050248
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: An Analysis On Hate Speeches Throughout The Hoax News On Social Media

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
– 29 Aug 18	Revisi chapter IV	
– 19 sep 18	Revisi chapter V	
– 04 oct 18	Approvel	

Medan,   Oktober 2018

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum)